

AN
Authentic Account
OF THE
REDUCTION
OF THE
HAVANNA,

AND

The ADVANTAGES arising from that CONQUEST;

WITH AN

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION of the Place;
its Situation, Port, Castles, Fortifications, &c. with
Observations thereon.

ALSO

A JOURNAL of the SIEGE,
WITH THE
ARTICLES of CAPITULATION.

LONDON:

Printed for J. HINXMAN in Pater-noster-Row, 1762.

[Price One Shilling and Sixpence.]

1810
1811
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1814

THE HISTORY OF THE

AMERICAN

REVOLUTION

IN

THE

WEST

INDIA

AND

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INDIA

AND

THE
IMPORTANCE
OF THE
HAVANNA
CONSIDERED.

HOWEVER liable to impeachment the courage and bravery of the French may be, it must be allowed that, in politics, they stand without a competitor. 'Tis their glory and their boast, that, at times, they have made dupes of every nation in Europe, and that the English, in particular, however they may value themselves upon the wisdom of their councils, and the intrepidity of their troops, have been always defeated of their expectations, their most sanguine hopes disappointed, and their laurels withered on their brows, by a single blast from the French cabinet.

They have indeed the modesty to own (since they know it is in vain either to palliate, or endeavour to conceal a truth so self-evident)

evident) however grating such a confession may be, that they have been drove out of the sea, and beat upon land, and that the English have proved their superiors in arms in every contest, in every encounter, of any consequence they have had with them during the course of the present war: but in politics, the whole world will join in giving them the preference to every nation under the sun.

But should we examine into the nature of their policy, and upon what principles it is founded, it will soon appear of the most diabolical kind; such as (we are taught to believe) the infernal powers constantly practice on the frailties and weaknesses of mankind, i. e. subtil and perfidious; artful and delusive; specious and deceitful; and when by their frauds and chicanery they have gained the ascendent, and obtained their ends, they laugh at the credulity of those they have made their bubbles.

Whoever will employ his thoughts for a few moments on the source and origin of the present war, or reflect on the conduct of M. Bussy in his last visit to our court, will find abundant proofs of the facts I have here advanced. Before that fatal period, how smoothly did the business of the nation proceed! what harmony in our councils! what unanimity among the people!

ple ! But since that time, what a reverse there has been in all these respects, the world knows but too well, and our enemies rejoice to see.

But however blame-worthy we may be, in suffering ourselves to be deluded and overreached by the falacies and artful impositions of this perfidious people; yet still we have the comfort (if such it may be called) of observing, that we are not the only sufferers by French chicanery. For when their finances were exhausted, their armies and navies defeated, their vast projects baffled and overthrown, their country impoverished, their people mutinous, and ruin rushing upon them on every side, so that their ministry were ready to throw us a *Charte Blanche*; yet, at this critical and momentous juncture, they had the finesse to cajole the Spaniards into the same destructive war with themselves, contrary to the manifest interest, and the general temper and spirit of that nation, whose maxim it ever was, Peace with the English, and War with all the World besides. But to such a perilous situation were the affairs of the French reduced, that immediate relief was absolutely necessary, and could brook no delay; whereupon the poor deluded Spaniards were lugged in blindfold to their assistance.

That the Spaniards were precipitated into these violent measures, to join the French in hostilities against us, appears from their very declaration of war, in which they do not alledge one solid, or even plausible reason for such a hostile procedure; also in their not making these due preparations, which (had prudence directed their councils) they must have judged absolutely requisite, to enable them to face an enemy, whose arms, for several years successively, had been victorious in every part of the globe; and at a time when their own forces were in no condition to take the field, and their navy in bad repair, and scarce half manned.

Their success has been answerable to their rashness; their ships for the most part have been blocked up in their harbours, and the commanders of those at liberty, so intimidated with the apprehension of meeting an English squadron, that they durst not stir out; the loss their commerce has suffered, of above a million and a half sterling in the capture of the *Hermione*; and now to have the *Havanna*, the very key of their West-Indian treasures, wrested out of their hands. From hence let them compute the blessings of the Bourbon alliance, and the advantages they have, or are likely to reap, from their present attachment to France. For if these successes are but the first fruits of the war,

war, and gained within the compass of six months only, what have they to expect from our future operations, should it continue, and be carried on with spirit and activity?

But let us now see the advantages which will result to Great Britain from the conquest of the Havanna.

“ It is well known that all ships coming to Europe from any part of Spanish America on this side the Brasils, or from Louisiana, must necessarily pass by the Havanna, because they cannot possibly work it up to windward; and consequently if we keep a proper force stationed there, neither the flotas, nor the galleons, nor the French trade from the Missisipi, can pass without our consent. Now money being the very finew of war, it is evident that this measure would effectually hamstring both our present antagonists, and force them to sit down content with equitable terms of accommodation; among which I shall never reckon the restitution of the Havanna to be one; for as it is a fair conquest, we have an undoubted right to keep it, and ought to keep it, *se defendendo*; seeing it will probably enable us, while we hold it, to keep the peace of Europe; at least it will prevent any wanton causeless ruptures with Spain for the future; which we may otherwise naturally

rally expect, in prosecution of the family compact. And who does not see that these reasons are sufficient to authorize our keeping possession of it, almost at any risque, on the very principles which justify our retaining Gibraltar.

“ In the next place, the possession of the Havanna will give us, while the war lasts, or in any future war, the sole supplying of the Terra Firma with European goods, without which the Spaniards, whatever the Indians may do, cannot possibly live. By this means we should necessitate them to trade with us for immense sums, at a very great profit ; nay, almost on our own terms : for no other goods would be sent from Old Spain (if indeed they could at all be sent) because, while we have the Havanna, the Spanish merchant could expect no remittances of money, or other returns, unless from the South Seas, by the round about way of Cape Horn, or from Buenos Aires. This way of coming at the treasures of the West-Indies would in many respects, be much more to our advantage, as well as much more safe and certain, than getting their gold and silver mines into our hands. No, no, let them always continue to work their mines, while they pay the produce to us.

“ Again, the possession of the Hayanna will enable us not only to render Louisiana
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of no value to the French, but even to make them sick of it, by preventing any intercourse between it and Europe; and moreover to drive them out of it when we please; a point which to me seems of greater consequence than is imagined by those who report, or believe, that we are not only to give up Louisiana to the French, but also to guaranty the enjoyment of it to them. Is it possible to think that our southern colonies in North America, hedged in as they are by the fiercest Indian tribes, can long remain in peace, tranquility or safety, if the French be suffered, be encouraged, to settle behind them, and to extend their plantations all over that vast tract of pleasant, healthy, fertile country, which invites their residence in Louisiana? Will they not of course debauch the Indians, and excite them to hostilities against the British subjects? which they will not find it difficult to bring about, especially if their indefatigable missionaries succeed in converting those Indians to popery. A celebrated missionary, in his account of Canada, hath adduced no less than sixteen strong reasons to prove that it is impossible for the French to live in peace with the English, either on the same island or on the same continent; and as he knew them well, we may believe the character he gives of his countrymen, and take it for

for granted that they are every where the same. The opportunity therefore now given us of driving the French entirely out of Louisiana, and thereby securing the back frontiers of the British settlements, should not, and, I persuade myself, will not be neglected. For though our possession of the Havanna will enable us at any time to chastise them, if they should attempt to be troublesome, yet it would be better to remove at once all occasions of future broils. The same way of reasoning leads me to urge, that instead of giving up the Havanna itself, we ought rather to make use of it as the immediate means of conquering the whole island of Cuba, which may easily be effected by sending ships and troops from the Havanna to take the town of St. Jago, a place of no great strength; the consequence whereof would be the adding to his Majesty's dominions one of the largest, most beautiful, healthy, and fertile islands, in the world; where all the products of the West-Indies grow almost spontaneously: for in that case, every Spaniard on the island would be glad to submit to the British government, and we might with ease and security keep undisturbed possession of the Havanna, and our garrison be plentifully supplied with all manner of
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fresh provisions, which must otherwise be fetched from the continent.

“ Nor is this the only utility to be derived from our conquest of Cuba : For without indulging the mere lust of power, and a desire of grasping at new acquisitions, I think I can make it appear, that our present circumstances and prospects require such an addition to our islands, in order not only to indemnify us for the great expence we have been forced into, by the Spanish injustice in commencing this war, but also to secure, in some measure, our other settlements, our commerce with them, and our naval superiority, to France especially, which wants nothing to complete our ruin, but to beat us at sea. I suppose it known then, that before the present war with France we exported no sugars; that the whole produce of sugar-islands was consumed by ourselves; nay, that it was not sufficient to answer our home consumption; for that tho’ many French sugars were fraudulently imported into England as the produce of our own islands, yet Ireland was still forced to supply herself with large quantities of Brazil sugars from Lisbon: that our colonies in North America were chiefly supplied with rum, melasses, and brown sugar, from the French islands. In the mean time the French have for many years supplied all the foreign mar-

kets with the commodity we are speaking of. Now, what our islands could not do before the war, certainly they will not be able to do after it: moreover, we have by the present war acquired a great additional number of subjects in North America: The taste for sugar, and the consumption of it, are encreasing daily in every part of Europe; so that in time the sugar trade will be amazingly great; and if we restore Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. will be all in the hands of the French. The necessary consequence will be, that this trade will prove a more prolific nursery of seamen to the French, than even our favourite Newfoundland trade is to Britain. Is not this consequence to be dreaded? is not the event to be avoided, if possible? and how is it possible, but by securing to ourselves as much sugar-land as may put us, at least, on a par with the French, while we have it in our power, without invading the just rights of any one? The groundless and unjust war declared against us by Spain, gives us a fair title to indemnification at her cost: for there will never be an end of injustice, if the aggressor triumphs always, either in his success, or in his escape with impunity. And what measures can we take to punish Spain, and to indemnify ourselves, better than by seizing and keeping the whole island of Cuba? it hath been shewn that the
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British sugar colonies were not capable of supplying the demand for home-consumption before the war, and that they will much less be able to do so when a peace comes. It is said indeed that we are to have the neutral islands added to our sugar-lands; but that is a mere trifle in comparison of what will really be wanted to bring us near a par with our rivals. The French would still be superior to us (if Martinico, Guadaloupe, and Marigalante be restored to them) even if we had Cuba itself. For St. Domingo, and the other French islands, would yield much more and better sugar than all the British islands, with the addition of the neutral islands and Cuba too. Besides that, many years must pass, a great deal of labour and much expence must be employed, before any of those islands could be cultivated for the production of sugars; and all that while the French would no doubt be busily employed in extending their sugar plantations, in St. Domingo especially. So that at the best it would be very long before we could pretend to vie with them at the markets in Europe, especially as they live, work, and sail much cheaper than we can.

“ This being the case, it certainly behoves us to make the most prudent use of those advantages which the good providence

of God, favouring the justice of our cause, hath put into our hands."

An Account of the Island of Cuba, &c.

CUBA is about 780 miles in length, but very narrow in proportion, not being in some places above 40 miles in breadth, and in its widest not more than 132. It lies within the tropic of Cancer, about 40 miles west of Hispaniola, and 90 to the northward of Jamaica, commanding the gulph of Mexico, Florida, and the windward-passage, where it may with propriety be called the shield of the West-Indies, and is by far the most temperate and pleasant of all the Antilles. The Europeans, who are generally fatigued with the heat of these parts, find themselves agreeably refreshed by the cooling winds which blow in the morning and evening throughout this island. The soil differs very much: the western part of the country is mostly plain, and if properly cultivated, might be made fruitful. The eastern part is exceeding mountainous; from thence there runs a chain of hills almost through the whole island; but the farther you go, the less rough and barren they are. From these hills there run down to the north and south many rivers, which, besides, their bestow-
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ing verdure and coolness as they pass, are full of fish, and those very large and good. The greatest inconvenience in Cuba is its being overgrown with woods, which, whatever the Spaniards may pretend, must be chiefly owing to their idleness; for as they admit the country was well peopled when first discovered, it must necessarily have been less thick with trees. Amongst these, however, there are some very valuable, particularly cedars of an enormous size, and other sorts of odoriferous wood. Birds there are of all kinds in great plenty. The Spaniards at their first landing having suffered some black cattle to stray into the woods, by degrees they turned wild, and have furnished the island with that breed, which, together with tobacco, sugar and copper, make now the principal riches of its inhabitants. Many fine beasts are left to rot on the ground, being killed for their hides, which are sent to Spain. They cut the flesh to pieces and dry it in the sun, which serves to victual their ships.

This island was discovered by the famous Christopher Columbus, who had but a very slight view of it, which yet was fatal to the natives, for they having presented him with gold, some pieces of which he carried into Spain, occasioned an immediate resolution to settle in it. This was performed in 1511, by Diego de la Velasquez, who transported

transported hither about 500 foot and 80 horse. He was a haughty, cruel, inexorable man, and the treatment the poor people met with from him, was such as we want both room and will to relate. The worthy bishop of Chipa, who was an eye-witness of his barbarity, hath published it to the world, and computed, that by these horrid severities, near five millions of people were destroyed. Later writers, do all in their power to give this cruel proceeding the air of justice, by representing the Indians as the most base and wicked nation that ever lived. Herrera tells us, on the contrary, that they were a good sort of people. They had, says he, princes and towns of 200 or 300 houses, with several families in each of them, as was usual in Hispaniola. They had no religion, as having no temples, idols, or sacrifices; but they had the physicians, or conjuring priests, as in Hispaniola. They fasted three or four months, taking no sustenance but the juice of herbs, and when reduced to extreme weakness, they were then worthy to be informed whether the seasons of the year would be favourable, or otherwise; what children would be born; whether those born would live; and such like questions. These were their oracles; and these conjurers they called Behiques, who led the people into many superstitions.

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These people of Cuba knew that heaven and earth, and other things, were created, said they had some information concerning the flood, and that the world had been destroyed by water, from three persons that came three several ways : they were men of about 70 years of age ; that an old man knowing the deluge was to come, built a great canoe, and went into it with his family, and abundance of animals ; that he sent out a carrion crow, which did not return, staying to feed on the dead bodies, and afterwards returned, carrying a green branch, with other particulars, even to Noah's two sons covering him when drunk, and the other scoffing at it ; adding, that the Indians descended from the latter, and therefore had no coats nor cloaks ; but that the Spaniards descending from the other that covered him, were therefore cloathed, and had horses. The true reason, in all probability, why the Spaniards destroyed, with so little pity, so vast a number of innocent people, was a covetous desire of possessing the whole island, and all its real and supposed riches : for, at this time, they fancied the parts of the island possessed by the natives, were excessively rich in gold, of which, while they suffered them to live, the Spaniards really received a very large share ; but since their extirpation, there
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has been very little, and at present there is scarce any gold to be found. The gold was taken out of the rivers, which required not only a great deal of time and patience, but many hands, and a perfect knowledge of the places where it was to be met with. This accounts for the losing that precious metal with the people, and shews how weak a point of policy this doctrine of extirpation really is.

There is no winter here : but in June, July and August, when the sun is almost vertical, they have great rains, and often violent storms, which mitigate the extreme heat of the climate. The fairest season is when the sun is farthest from them, and then it is hottest in the morning ; for towards noon a sea-breeze springs up, which blows pretty brisk till the evening. The trade-wind in those seas blows from E. and by N. At the full and change of the moon, from October to April, they have brisk winds at N. and N. W. which in December and January often turn into storms, though this is called their fair season.

It is said to have in general the best land of any island in America, and is capable of producing prodigious quantities of all the commodities furnished by that quarter of the world ; particularly ginger, long-pepper, and other spices, cassia-fistula, mastic,
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and aloes ; large cedars, and other odoriferous trees, oaks, pines, palm-trees, plenty of large vines, fine cotton-trees, and excellent tobacco ; besides plenty of pine-apples, plantains, bananas, guavas, and lemons. Here are also some large walks of cocoa trees, and good sugar-works, worked by horse and water mills, which are said to make the best sugars in the West-Indies, though in no great quantity, for want of hands to cultivate the canes. Here are mines of copper, which furnish the Spanish plantations with metal for their guns ; and gold dust having been formerly found in the sands of the rivers, it is conjectured, that there are mines of gold, if not of silver, in the mountains, of which there runs a large ridge from the east to the west end of the island ; but the Spaniards having destroyed the natives, they either never discovered where the mines were, or never opened them for fear of an invasion.

Adjacent to this island are great conveniences both for making salt, and catching fish. The island abounds with horses, mules, sheep, wild boars, hogs, and cattle of a larger and better breed than in any other part of America ; parrots, partridges with blue heads, and large tortoises. Here are quarries of flints, and fountains of bitumen, which is used for ships instead of pitch.

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Upon the whole, it is a very pleasant, rich, and fertile island; but has at present more churches than farms, more priests than planters, and more lazy bigots than useful labourers: and to this it is owing, that the largest island in the West-Indies, with a luxuriant soil, besides food for its inhabitants, which is easier produced and obtained here than perhaps in any other part of the world, does not produce for exportation, including even their hides and tallow, tobacco and snuff, near the value of our little island of Antigua. So great is the difference between sloth and industry, tyranny and liberty.

The island has several towns; and St. Jago de Cuba, though a small place, is called the capital, it being the see of the bishop, though he generally resides at the Havanna.

The Havanna was built by Diego de Velasquez, who conquered the island of Cuba, and settled a little town here in 1511. It was named originally Carenas; but afterwards when it grew considerable, it was called St. Christopher of the Havanna. In 1536 it was of so inconsiderable a value, that being taken by a French pirate, he accepted of so small a sum as 700 pieces of eight for its ransom. Some time after it was taken by English, and a second time by the French; nor was it till the reign of Philip

Philip II. of Spain that the importance of it was thoroughly known, or any care taken to strengthen it: and what was then done proved insufficient, as most of the fortifications were in a very bad condition, when Francis Coreal was there in 1666, and very little better when he visited it again 20 years afterwards. Since the accession of the house of Bourbon to the throne of Spain, some pains have been taken to make it more formidable.

The city of Havanna lies in $23^{\circ} 12'$ north latitude, and $82^{\circ} 13'$ west longitude from London, situated in the most fruitful part of the island, and the only part where there are any farms, the rest being almost destitute of inhabitants. It stands on the west side of the harbour, in a very beautiful and pleasant plain; is the residence of the governor and captain-general of Cuba, and of the royal officers, as well as an assessor, for the assistance of the governor and captain-general of the West-Indies. The buildings are elegant, but not lofty, built of stone, and make a very good appearance, though they are but meanly furnished within. Here are eleven churches and monasteries, and two handsome hospitals. Near the middle of the town is a spacious square, surrounded with uniform buildings. The churches are rich and magnificent, the

lamps, candlesticks, and ornaments for the altars being of gold and silver; some of the lamps are of the most curious workmanship, and weigh near a hundred weight.

The port is the best in the West-Indies, and so capacious, that 1000 sail of ships may ride safe there, there being, generally speaking, six fathom of water in the bay. At the entrance of the channel, which is narrow, and of difficult access to an enemy, being well flanked with forts and platforms of guns, there are two strong castles, the chief is El Morro; it stands on the east side of the channel, and is a kind of triangle, fortified with bastions, on which are mounted about forty pieces of cannon. A little to the south of this is a battery, called The Twelve Apostles, almost level with the water, and carrying each a ball of thirty-six pounds. On the other side the channel stands a strong fort called the Puntal; by some Mosa de Maria: it is a regular square, with good bastions, well mounted with cannon. A part of the Morro is a watch-tower, where a man sits in a round lantern at the top, and on the appearance of ships at sea, puts out as many flags from thence as there are sail. The third is stiled the Fort: it is a small but strong work, on the west side, towards the end of the narrow channel, with four bastions and a plat-

platform, mounted with 38 pieces of heavy cannon.

The city is walled all round, and fortified with bastions on the land-side ; there are besides two forts on the sea-coast, designed to prevent an enemy from landing ; one a league from the entrance of the harbour on the east side, called Cojimar, the other on the west, called the fort of Chorrera, of 12 guns each.

The first attempt that was made upon this city, after the Spaniards settled here, was in 1536, by a French pirate, who took the place, which then consisted only of wooden houses, thatched, and made the Spaniards redeem it from fire, by 700 ducats, as was said before. It happened that three ships arriving from New Spain the next day after he was sailed with the ransom, unloaded their goods with all expedition, and pursued the pirate ; but the commanders behaved so cowardly, that he took all the three, one whereof was an admiral's ship ; which so emboldened the pirate, that he returned to the Havanna, and made the inhabitants pay him 700 ducats more. After this the Spaniards built their houses of stone, and a fort at the mouth of the harbour, but the city being still open on the land-side, some English cruizers in those seas landed not far from the town, and

and having entered it before day-break, the Spaniards fled into the woods, and left the place to be plundered. During the war between Henry II. of France, and the emperor Charles V. a French ship with 90 men, after having plundered St. Jago, came hither in the night, but to their great disappointment found all the houses empty, they having been so often plundered, that the Spaniards had removed all their goods to houses in the country. While they were searching, two persons came to them, pretending to agree for ransom, but really to spy out their number. The French demanding 6000 ducats, the spies pretended all their effects would not raise that sum. Upon their return to their countrymen, a consultation was held, wherein some were for paying the sum if they could get no abatement; but the majority, despising the enemy's number, were for disputing it with the sword; and marching secretly with 150 men, surprized the enemy at midnight; but the French, upon the firing an alarm-gun, recovered their arms in a trice, and put them to flight; and being enraged at this design of the Spaniards, set fire to the town after having daubed the doors and windows, &c. with pitch and tar, so that it was soon consumed to ashes. A Spaniard desiring that they would spare the churches which

which were erected for the worship of God, the French answered, that the people who had no faith, had no occasion for churches to profess it in. They then pulled down the walls, and quite demolished the fort. After this, the town was rebuilt, and Philip II. appointed Juan de Texeda his camp-master, and Baptista Antonelli, a celebrated architect, to fortify this place, and put it in a posture of defence.

We here take the liberty to insert a few Observations from the perusal of the foregoing.

That, how rich and famous soever the Havanna may be at present, it is not much more than 250 years ago, that there was not one stone laid upon another, in the way of building, on the spot where that city now stands. Thus this renowned bulwark of the Spanish trade to that part of the world, like great empires, took its rise from the smallest beginnings, and gradually rose to that summit of wealth and glory it enjoyed at the time of its being besieged by the British arms.

Here likewise we may take notice of the high opinion the Spaniards themselves entertained of the importance of this place; since they left nothing undone, which the art of man could contrive for its defence.

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Here too we may observe the prodigious difficulties our forces had to encounter, both by sea and land, before they could come to make any impression on the place. Strong forts, bastions, and platforms, erected at the mouth of the harbour, to defend its entrance, and vast bulwarks, on the eminences round the city, to secure it from the approaches of an enemy, were obstacles which might have deterred men of less determined bravery than Britons, from making such a bold and hazardous attempt. But true British courage is never daunted at any danger, so long as glory is in view ; and if their leaders have but spirit enough to bring them on, they never fail of bringing themselves off with honour, or leaving their bodies in the attempt.

The next thing that occurs to our observation is, the noble port adjoining to the city ; a port so capacious as to contain 1000 ships without dropping an anchor ; which shews, that the winds, from whatever quarter they blow, have no power to disturb the ships riding in this commodious harbour ; which is such a happy circumstance in its favour, that I much question, whether it can be paralleled by any other harbour in the world.

But further : the commerce carried on here, and in the other parts of the island
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of Cuba, renders the whole a most valuable acquisition. Here we shall find a vent for a multitude of our manufactures, cloth, hardware and other British commodities, which will send us in return, a large quantity of good hard dollars, hides, and a great variety of medicinal and other drugs, which at present we are forced to procure at an exorbitant price.

The last remark that claims our regard here, is, the immense wealth that is annually conveyed to Spain in the fleets that stop here in their voyage thither; one of those flotas only, it is said, carries to the value of between six and seven millions sterling. What an inexhaustible source of wealth are the Indies to the Spaniards; or at least would be, were they the sole proprietors of what they bring home! but the truth is, they are little better than the carriers of those immense treasures, which they are at so much pains to fetch so far; for when they have brought their rich cargoes safe to port and lodged them in their warehouses, every nation in Europe claims a share in them. Thus, though the Spaniards have the honour, yet other nations reap the greatest benefit of this extensive traffic to the West-Indies.

But as the Havanna is now fallen into our hands; and as great alterations, in the
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methods of managing and carrying on the traffic with these rich countries, may probably be the consequence of the conquest of this place, a question will naturally arise ; how shall foreign merchants be assured that they shall not suffer in their commerce by this revolution ; or that the English will not monopolize the whole to themselves, or, at least cramp it with new burdens and imposts, to which it has never been accustomed ; and whereby this golden current, which has so long diffused its fertilizing streams through every part of Europe, may be stopped up, and prevented from bestowing its usual blessings on every people without distinction ?

To this it may be answered, that though it be true, that the English have now this master-key to the West-Indies in their pocket, the merchants will have no reason to repine at our good success ; neither will they have any grounds to complain of any new hardships or restraints laid on their commerce. On the contrary, they will certainly find it greatly enlarged, and extended even to the utmost parts of the earth ; and by the fresh encouragements it will receive, it will be seen to flourish in every country where any merchandize can be found to traffic in. This may be expected from the known generosity of the English,
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who are too noble minded to engross these blessings of providence to themselves, which our universal father hath given for the good and benefit of all his children. All our friends and allies, all, who are not professedly our enemies, shall be welcome to participate of the good things we enjoy.

Thus, by conquering hostile nations, by our prowess and bravery, we shall add to the number of our friends; and while we are drubbing our haughty and implacable enemies into a better temper, we are giving real proofs of our good-will to all mankind.

Now, would the French and Spaniards, at present our most bitter enemies, but consider things in their proper light; would they but once lay aside their prejudices and ill-grounded animosities, and calmly reflect, that what the English are now fighting for, is only that they may live in peace, unmolested by their neighbours, enjoy a full commerce, and be at liberty to improve their estates, uninterrupted by the fears and apprehensions of hostile invasions: I say, would they but make a right estimation of these things, they would certainly condemn their own preposterous proceedings, embrace our friendship, and heartily concur with us in giving peace to mankind.

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But it is time to quit this digression, if it be one, and proceed to relate the particulars of the conquest which our brave troops have lately made of the Havanna; a place so strongly fortified, that the Spaniards themselves judged it impregnable.

A Letter from Sir George Pocock to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board the Namure off Chorera River the 14th of July, 1762, and received the 7th of September following: Also an Account of the killed, wounded and missing, from the Army's landing on the island of Cuba (the 7th of June) to the 13th of July, as transmitted by the Earl of Albermarle.

S I R,

A GREEABLE to my intentions signified to you by my letter, dated the 26th of May, by the Barbadoes sloop (a copy of which is inclosed) I bore away with the fleet the next afternoon, having the day before sent the Bonetta sloop, Captain Holmes, with a Providence pilot on board, to direct the vessels to their proper stations on the Cuba side, and Bahama banks, that we might be guided by their signals in our passage. Luckily the next day the Richmond joined us: she had been down the Old Streights to Cayo Sal; and Captain Elphinston had been very diligent

diligent and careful in his remarks going through and returning back, having taken sketches of the land and Cayos on both sides. He kept a-head of the fleet, and led us through very well. We passed the narrowest part in the night between Cape Lobos and Cayo Comfite, keeping good fire lights on each Cayo for our directions; and found Lord Anson's Spanish chart of the Old Streights a very just one. The Providence pilot, who was on board the Bonetta sloop, placed the Trent, Capt. Lindsay, at the first station on the Cuba side, forty-five leagues to the Eastward of where she ought to have been. This occasioned some of the others never to find the Cayos, where they were sent to lie on; but no ill consequence attended it; though we find the pilots in general ignorant of the passage. On the 2d in the morning, the Alarm and the Echo being ordered a-head to lie on the Cayo Sal bank, the former made the signal for seeing five sail in the N. W. quarter: they both chased, with other ships; and, about two in the afternoon, Captain Alms, in the Alarm, came up with and engaged the Thetis, a Spanish frigate of 22 guns and 180 men, and the Phoenix storeship, armed for war, of 18 guns and 75 men; and in three quarters of an hour both struck to her. The Thetis had ten men killed, and fourteen wounded;

wounded ; the Alarm had seven men killed, and ten wounded. A brigantine and two schooners were at first in company with them, one of the latter escaped ; they were bound to Sagoa, in the streights for timber for the use of the ships at the Havanna, from whence they had sailed twelve days before. During all the passage through the Old Streights of Bahama, we had fine weather, and little current ; and, on the 5th in the evening, got clear through and saw the merances. On the 6th in the morning brought to, about five leagues to the Eastward of the Havanna, to issue our directions to the Captains of the fleet, and masters of the transports, with regard to landing the army ; and having appointed the honourable Commodore Keppel to conduct that part of the service, leaving with him six ships of the line, and some frigates, and having manned the flat-bottom'd boats from the fleet, I bore away at two o'clock in the afternoon, with thirteen ships of the line, two frigates, three bomb-vessels, and thirty-six sail of victuallers and storeships, and run down off the harbour, where I saw twelve Spanish ships of the line, and several merchant-ships. Next morning I embarked the marines in the boats, and made a feint of landing about four miles to the westward of the Havanna. About the same time
the

the Earl of Albermarle landed with the whole army, without opposition, between the rivers Boca Nao and Coximar, about six miles to the Eastward of the Moro; but there appearing a body of men near the shore, Mr. Keppel ordered the Mercury and Bonetta sloop in shore to scour the beach and woods; and a more considerable body of men appearing afterwards, as if they intended to oppose the Earl of Albermarle in passing Coximar river, the Commodore ordered Captain Harvey, in the Dragon, to run in and batter the castle, which in a short time he silenced; and the army passed over unmolested.

The 8th I sent two frigates in shore, to sound from as near the Punta Fort as they could, down along the west shore: they found anchoring ground for three leagues down the coast, from twenty to five fathom water, and easy landing for any number of men. This afternoon the enemy sunk one of their large ships of war in the entrance of the harbour, and another early next morning. The Earl of Albermarle having acquainted me that the Cavanios (or hill above the Moro) would be soon attacked; and, to facilitate the measure, desired me to make a diversion on this side: accordingly, the 10th in the evening, I ordered Captain Knight, in the Belleisle, to go in and batter the

the castle of Chorera, and sent the Cerberus, Mercury, Bonetta, and Lurcher, with her, to keep firing in the woods in the night, and embarked all the marines in the boats. The next forenoon, the enemy quitted the fort, and at one o'clock Colonel Carleton (Quarter-master General) attacked the Cavanios, and soon made the enemy retreat down the hill, with little loss on our side. I ordered the three bomb-vessels to anchor this night, to throw shells into the town, which they accordingly performed under cover of the Edgar, Sterling Castle, and Echo.

On the 12th, a third ship being sunk in the entrance of the harbour's mouth, which entirely blocked it up, I ordered four ships of the line to continue cruising in the offing, and anchored with the rest off Chorera river, about four miles from the Havanna, which affords us plenty of good water and wood.

Having found it necessary to order eight hundred marines to be formed into two battalions, commanded by the Majors Campbell and Collins, Lord Albermarle signified his request they might be landed, and encamped on this side: at the same time his Lordship ordered a detachment of twelve hundred men over, under the command of
Colonel

Colonel Howe: accordingly they were landed and proved very serviceable.

Commodore Keppel remains on the East side, at anchor off Coximar river, with such ships of war and transports as we find necessary; where he constantly keeps a number of seamen on shore, which the Earl of Albermarle thinks is necessary to assist the army in landing their cannon and ordnance store of all kinds, or manning batteries, making fascines, and supplying the army with water from this side, there being no water nor well on the Cavanaugh, as the weather has been for the greatest part very dry. We have landed cannon that have been desired, of different calibres from the ships of war, two mortars from the Thunder bomb on the East side, and two from the Grenado on this side, with old cables made up for erecting defences, and old canvas for making sand bags, with ammunition, and every other assistance in our power; and the utmost cordiality and harmony subsists between the two corps.

On the 20th, the bomb batteries began to play against the Moro: but the want of earth retarded our batteries of cannon from being ready till the first of this month, when it was thought three large ships would prove serviceable to be placed against the North-East part of the Moro. I therefore ordered for that service the Dragon,

F

Marlbo-

Marlborough, and Cambridge, Capt. Hervey having readily offered to command the attack, and made very judicious dispositions in placing the three ships. The Sterling-Castle was ordered to lead until the first ship was properly placed, and then to have made sail off; but Captain Campbell not having performed that service agreeable to the orders he received from Captain Hervey, he has complained of him, and desired his conduct may be enquired into, which shall be done as soon as the present affairs will permit.

As the ships were to move from the Eastwards, where Mr. Keppel is stationed (who, in justice to him, I am glad to say, executes the duty entrusted to him with an activity, judgment, and diligence, no one man can surpass) I directed him to superintend the attack, and give Captain Hervey his orders to proceed when he saw it convenient: accordingly the ships were ordered to weigh the evening of the 30th of June, and next morning went down (Captain Hervey having the signal out for the line) the Cambridge, Dragon and Marlborough, were placed as well and as near as their stations would admit of, against a fortress so high as the Moro, with an intention to dismount the guns, as well as beat down the wall. They began to cannonade about eight o'clock; and,

and, after keeping a constant fire until two in the afternoon, the Cambridge was so much damaged in her hull, masts, yards, sails and rigging, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, that it was thought proper to order her off; and soon after the Dragon, who had likewise suffered in loss of men, and damaged in her hull; and it being found that the Marlborough, Captain Burnet, could be of no longer service, she was ordered off likewise. The number of killed and wounded are as follows, to wit;

Killed. Wounded.

Dragon	— 16 —	37
Cambridge	— 24 —	95
Marlborough	— 2 —	8

The dragon, on the water's falling, had touched aground, and was forced to stave her water casks to lighten her, but has received no damage as can be perceived from it. The Captains behaved becoming gallant officers, as they expressed great satisfaction in the behaviour of the officers and men under their command; and we have to regret the loss of Captain Goostrey, who, though soon killed after the Cambridge came up, carried her down with the greatest calmness and spirit. Captain Lindsay, of the Trent, supplied his place during the remainder of the action, and approved himself a brave man. I offered him the com-

mand of that ship, or of the Temple, or Devonshire, the former being vacant by the death of Captain Legge, and the latter by Captain Marshal's going into the Cambridge.

The Earl of Albermarle had signified to me the ships had done incomparably well, having drawn much fire from our batteries, by which they had an opportunity of dismounting some of the Moro's guns which played against them.

The Defiance and Hampton court being ordered to cruize between Port Mariel and the bay of Honda, in going down, saw two sail at anchor off Port Mariel harbour, which Captain Mackenzie of the Defiance brought out after some firing had passed; all but twenty men had left them: they were the Venganz frigate of 26 guns, and the Marte of 18, which had been out on a cruize. I sent the Sutherland, Cerberus and Lurcher to cruize off the Matances and reconnoitre the Bay; and the Richmond and Alarm to cruize off the Capes St. Antonio and Coriantes. They took a schooner on the 22d of last month off the West end of Cuba, loaded with coffee from Hispaniola, bound to new Orleans. The cruizers are now all returned without any particular intelligence.

The

The Alcide, Sutherland, Cerberus and Ferret sloop, have joined the fleet since we have been here. The Centaur sprung her mainmast in heaving down; but Sir James Douglass (who arrived here the 12th, with the Jamaica fleet) informs me she will soon be here also.

The Penzance brings the next convoy from Jamaica, which will sail the 25th instant, and will be reinforced with a ship of the line from hence, to proceed with them to England.

On the 13th of last month Captain Walker, of the Lurcher Cutter, in going up Chorera river out of mere curiosity, was killed by the enemy.

Admiralty-office, September 8.

Since the receipt of the above letter last night, Captain Urry, of his Majesty's sloop Viper, is arrived in town, who left the Havana the 18th of July, and reports that the guns of the Moro Castle on the side towards the land were all silenced, only one being left mounted on that side, and the fire had ceased for two days before; and it was intended to storm the place that night, or the night following, for which purpose all the bags of cotton were taken out of the Jamaica fleet coming home, in order to fill up the ditch,

That

That he did not hear of the death of any officer of rank in the sea or land service, except Captain Goostrey.

Return of the killed and wounded.

Six companies of light infantry. 2 Serjeants, 6 rank and file, killed. 2 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, wounded. 10 Rank and file, missing.

Three Battalions of Granadiers. 2 Serjeants, 9 rank and file, killed. 7 Rank and file wounded. 1 Drummer, 7 Rank and file missing.

1st, Regiment, Lieutenant General St. Claris. 6 Rank and file, killed. 9 Rank and file wounded. 3 Rank and file missing.

9th, Lieutenant General Whitmore's. 17 Rank and file killed. 29 Rank and file wounded. 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and file missing.

15th, Major General Sir Jeffery Amherst's. 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and file, killed. 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and file, wounded.

17th, Major Generals Monckton's. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and file, killed. 2 Rank and file, wounded. 2 Rank and file, missing.

22d, Vacant. 4 Rank and file, killed. 11 Rank and file, wounded. 3 Rank and file missing.

27th, Major General Warburton's. 11 Rank

Rank and file, killed. 17 Rank and file, wounded. 3 Rank and file missing.

28th, Major General Townshend's. 2 Serjeants, 10 Rank and file, killed. 2 Serjeants, 14 Rank and file, wounded. 1 Drummer, 5 Rank and file, missing.

34th, Major General Lord Frederick Cavendish's. 1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and file, killed. 43 Rank and file, wounded. 2 Rank and file, missing.

25th, Lieutenant General Otway's. 1 Drummer, 7 Rank and file, killed. 12 Rank and file, wounded. 7 Rank and file, missing.

40th Major General Armiger's. 6 Rank and file, killed. 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and file, wounded. 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and file, missing.

42d, First Battalion, Lieutenant General Lord John Murray's. 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and file, killed. 2 Rank and file, wounded. 2 Rank and file, missing.

42d, Second Battalion, Lieutenant General Lord John Murray's. 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and file, wounded.

43d, Major General Talbot's. 3 Rank and file killed. 4 rank and file, wounded.

48th, Major General Webb's, 8 Rank and file, killed. 20 Rank and file, wounded. 9 Rank and file, missing.

56th,

56th, Major General Keppel's. 20 Rank and file, killed. 32 Rank and file, wounded. 3 Rank and file, missing.

60th, Third Battalion, Colonel Haviland's. 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and file, killed. 2 Serjeants, 21 rank and file, wounded. 9 Rank and file, missing.

72d, Major General Duke of Richmond's. 11 Rank and file, wounded. 6 Rank and file, missing.

77th Colonel Montgomery's. 2 Rank and file, killed. 5 Rank and file, missing.

90th, Colonel Grant's. 5 Rank and file, killed. 18 Rank and file, wounded. 1 Rank and file, missing.

95th, Colonel Burton's. 1 Drummer, 3 Rank and file, killed. 2 Rank and file wounded. 1 Drummer, 4 rank and file, missing.

Detachment of Royal Artillery. 2 Serjeants, 12 Rank and file, killed. 8 Serjeants, 33 Rank and file, wounded.

Major Fuller's Corps. 2 Rank and file, wounded. 25 Rank and file, missing.

Return of Officers killed and wounded.

1st Regiment. Lieutenant Cooke, killed. Captain Balfour, wounded.

4th Regiment. Lieutenant Chitty, wounded.

9th Regiment. Ensign Wood, killed.

17th

17th Regiment. Lieutenant Martin, and Ensign M'Garth, wounded.

22d Regiment. Lieutenant Stannus, wounded.

27th Regiment. Captain Morris wounded.

25th Regiment. Lieutenant Fitzgerald, and Ensign Chandler, wounded.

43d Regiment. Captain Spendlove, wounded.

60th Regiment. Lieutenant Seares, and Ensign Power, wounded.

77th Regiment. Lieutenant M'Vicker, killed.

95th Regiment. Lieutenant Barbour, and Ensign Deade, wounded.

Artillery. Captain Streachy, killed.

Dud. Ackland,

Deputy Adjutant General.

T O T A L L O S S .

Killed, Wounded, Missing.

Officers,	4	13	0
Serjeants,	12	16	1
Drummers,	3	3	4
Rank and File,	176	351	115
Total	195	383	120

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Journal

*Journal of the Siege of the Havanna, from
the 7th of June to the 16th of July.*

Whitehall, Sept. 11, 1762.

June 6th

AFTER a very fortunate passage thro' the Old Straits of Bahama, the fleet arrived within sight of two small forts at the eastward of the Havanna, situated upon two rivers about three miles distant from each other. The whole fleet brought to, and Sir George Pocock, with twelve sail of the line, some frigates, and all the store-ships, bore away for the mouth of the harbour, to block up the Spanish men of war that were there, and to make a feint on the other side, in order to facilitate our landing on this. Commodore Keppel, with seven sail of the line, and several small frigates, was ordered to remain with the transports to protect and conduct the debarkation of the troops, which was deferred till next day. There was too much wind, and too great a surf from the shore to effect it at that time.

7th. By break of day this morning, the army landed without opposition between the two forts, Bacarans and Coxemar. The one was silenced, and taken possession of by the Mercury, and another frigate; the other was taken by the Dragon of 74 guns. They were defended by a considerable number of
pea-

peasants and negroes in arms, who very soon abandoned them, and fled into the woods. The Earl of Albermarle, with the light infantry, and grenadiers of the army, passed the river Coxemar, where his Lordship took his quarters that night. The rest of the army lay upon their arms along the shore, with the picquets advanced into the woods.

8th. Lord Albermarle marched the main body of the army early in the morning to a village called Guanamacoa, about six miles from the landing-place, and sent Col. Carleton through the Coxemar wood, with a small corps of troops, to the same village, to endeavour to cut off the retreat of a corps of the enemy, said to be assembled there, and which his Lordship determined to attack. The enemy were drawn up to receive us, and very advantageously posted upon a rising ground between us and the village. Their cavalry marched down in a large body to the light infantry, who were upon the right of Col. Carleton's corps. They were very soon repulsed, and the whole body dispersed before the army got up. They were about 6000 in number, chiefly militia mounted, with the regiments of Edinburgh dragoons, two companies of grenadiers, and many Spanish officers. This morning Colonel Howe, with two batali-

ons of grenadiers, was sent through the woods to the Moro, to reconnoitre and secure the communication to that fort from the Coxemar.

9th. Lord Albermarle marched the army from Guanamacoa, and encamped in the woods between the Coxemar and the Moro, leaving a corps at Guanamacoa, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Elliot, to secure the avenues on that side, and a large tract of country, which could supply the army with water, cattle, and vegetables.

We now discovered the enemy dismantling their ships, in the harbour, at the entrance of which they laid a boom.

10th. The Moro Hill, called the Cavanos, where the enemy were said to have a post well fortified, was reconnoitered: and in the evening Colonel Carleton, with the light infantry and grenadiers from Coxemar, went, and invested that hill, and the Moro fort.

11th. Colonel Carleton attacked the redoubt about one o'clock in the afternoon, and carried it with very little loss, and little resistance on the side of the enemy. Here was a post established, and the work called by the name of the Spanish redoubt.

12th. The Moro fort, was farther reconnoitered by his Lordship's order. It was difficult to reconnoitre it with much accuracy,

racy, it being surrounded with thick bushy woods, which could not be seen through, and were mostly impassable. It was observed the parapet was thin, and all of masonry, and it was therefore judged advisable to erect a battery against it, as near as the cover of the woods would admit of; there was accordingly a plan fixed on, at about 250 yards distance, and preparations were accordingly made, and parties ordered out for fascines, and collecting earth; which was a work of great labour, the soil being exceedingly thin and scarce. The landing of the stores was at the same time carried on with great diligence by the fleet.

13th. The battery mentioned yesterday was begun; as also a howitzer battery, beyond the Spanish redoubt, to remove the shipping farther off up the river. They threw a great deal of random shot into the woods, and annoyed us very much.

Colonel Howe, with 300 light infantry, and two battalions of grenadiers, was detached to land at Chorera, about seven miles to the westward of the town, to secure a footing, and engage some part of the enemy's attention upon that side.

19th. There was a mortar battery begun upon the right near the sea, for one 13 inch,

inch, two 10 inch, and fourteen royal mortars.

20th, Parallels cut in the woods to the right and left of the battery, and a fascine line begun, to secure the guards from the enemy's fire.

23d, Another battery made upon the beach, to advance the royals in the battery of the 19th nearer the fort.

24th, A battery for two howitzers begun near the Lime Kiln; likewise against the shipping, to remove them farther up the harbour, which had its effect.

25th, A battery for a 13 inch mortar begun near the Lime Kiln, against the shipping.

26th, A battery begun against the fort for four guns and two mortars, upon the left of the first battery.

29th, The enemy at day-break landed two detachments of 500 men each, of grenadiers and chosen men, with a detachment of armed Negroes and Mulattoes with each corps, one upon the right under the Moro, the other on the left near the Lime Kiln. The picquets and advanced posts prevented the success of these detachments, by repulsing them, killing and taking near 200, besides wounding a great number, who mostly got off by favour of the woods, our loss was only 10 men killed and wounded.

30th,

30th, This day was chiefly taken up in carrying ammunition and necessaries to the several batteries, to provide for their opening next morning, which was done by the soldiers, and 500 blacks purchased by Lord Albermarle at Martinico, and Antigua, for that purpose.

July 1, This morning we opened two batteries of cannon, which, with our mortars made up a fire as follows, viz.

	Guns.		Mortars.	
	24lb.	15inc.	10inc.	roy.
Battery on the left called } William's battery	4	2	0	0
Grand battery ———	8	2	0	0
Left parallel ———	0	0	2	12
Batteries on the beach	0	2	1	14
<hr/>				
Total ———	12	6	3	26

The enemy's fire exceeded our's upon the front attacked, in the number of guns, which amounted to 16 or 17, from 6 to 12 pounders. They played one mortar of 8 inches, and that very seldom. Upon the whole we reckoned our fire superior to their's considerably, besides the difference of the security of our works, their's being only a parapet of thin masonry.

About ten o'clock, the Cambridge of 80 Guns, the Dragon of 74 guns, and the Marlborough

borough of 66, went in and lay against the fort; the Cambridge lay within grape shot. They continued firing for above three hours, which the fort received and returned with great steadiness: At length the ships were ordered off. The Cambridge and Dragon suffered much, particularly the former. The attacked front of the fort did not seem to suffer much from their fire, it was so much above them; but they still did us a considerable service, in taking up the enemy's attention for that time, which gained us a superiority in the number of guns.

2d, Our batteries continued their fire with great success and beat down the front attacked as fast as could be wished or expected, particularly the eight gun battery; but unhappily about noon, we were obliged to slacken, that battery being in danger of catching fire from the constant fire kept up, and the dryness of the facines, having had no rain for fourteen days; however, before the evening, the enemy's fire was reduced to two guns, which fired but seldom.

3d, We flattered ourselves the fire was quite out, but about two in the morning it broke out again with great violence. Both water and people were sent as fast as possible, but unhappily too late; the fire had insinuated itself where water could not reach it, nor earth stifle it. Thus seventeen days labours

bours of 5 or 600 men, and which must have let us into the fort in a few days, was now baffled, and to do over again. There was another embrasure added this night to William's battery.

4th and 5th, These two nights our endeavours still continued to extinguish the fire; and, with much difficulty there were two embrasures saved upon the right, and the epaulment for mortars upon the left. The fire of these two embrasures was continued until the guns were disabled, and two more were served, en Barbette, until the enemy's fire obliged the men to give it up.

It was now determined to convert the mortar battery in the left parallel into a battery for cannon, which was accordingly begun, with some improvements to the other works, which the enemy's fire from the town fort la Punta, ships of war, and floating batteries, had rendered necessary.

6th, Two more embrasures were added this night to William's battery, and a place fixed upon near the stone redoubt for another battery of four guns.

9th, This morning we had twelve guns in battery, viz. William's battery of seven guns, and the left parallel of five guns besides our mortars.

The enemy fired with about eight or nine.

H

10th,

10th, At night a battery for four guns begun in the right parallel.

11th, This morning the four gun battery near the stone redoubt, and two guns upon the saved part of the grand battery newly repaired, opened, and played with success. We now had 18 guns in play to 8 or 9, which the enemy still kept up; for, by their uninterrupted communication with the town, and the great assistance of their sailors, who serve their guns, they always made the losses of the day good at night.

This forenoon two guns in the left parallel battery failed, one by running, the other by cracking; the carriage of a third was disabled upon William's battery.

In the afternoon the merlons of the grand battery again caught fire, and extended from right to left, and the whole was irreparably consumed.

12th, The disabled guns in the left parallel, and William's battery were replaced last night, so that we still had 16 guns in play: towards noon the carriages of the three guns in the stone redoubt battery were disabled.

13th, This morning there was a battery of four 32 pounders opened on the right parallel against the left bastion, and made considerable havock.

There

There was another battery of four guns ordered to be made upon the right of it as soon as the materials can be collected.

The ruins of the burnt battery was ordered to be converted into a line for musquetry at the same time.

There were two guns remounted in the night upon the battery near the stone redoubt, but there were two more dismounted immediately afterwards.

14th, The four guns in the stone redoubt battery were last night mounted on sea-carriages: we had now twenty guns against five or six, which the enemy began with in the morning: they were reduced to two before dark.

The whole front attacked appeared in a most ruinous condition, yet the enemy, though kept in a constant hurry and confusion, behaved with spirit.

Preparations for carrying on approaches had now been in hand some days. The 40th regiment was employed in making gabions, and several men of war in making junk, blinds, or mantelets, and some bales of cotton purchased to serve as woolpacks. As our approaches must be entirely raised above ground, on account of the rocks, these precautions were necessary.

15th, We played with the same number of guns as yesterday. The enemy fired

in the morning with six or seven guns, but were totally silenced before night.

16th, Our fire as yesterday. The enemy fired in the morning with two guns, and only twice with each. They fired the rest of the day with musquetry and wall-pieces, but not much either.

This evening the materials for the approaches began to be advanced.

The guns and ammunition are carrying up for the new battery, which is to open to-morrow morning. The enemy seemed to be employed in making fresh merlons upon the face of the right bastion.

Pat. Mackellar, Chief Engineer.

Extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary.

THURSDAY,

September 30.

Whitehall, Sept. 30, 1762. Last night Captain Nugent, and the Honourable Augustus Hervey, arrived from the Havanna, with the following accounts from the Earl of Albemarle, and Sir George Pococke.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of Albemarle to the Earl of Egremont, dated head quarters near the Havanna, August 21, 1762.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour of informing your Lordship that the town of the Havannah, with all its dependencies, and the men of war in the harbour, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation on the thirteenth instant.

Inclosed is a copy of the capitulation, various returns, and the Chief Engineer's continuation of the journal of the siege of the Moro Fort, which was taken by storm the thirteenth of last month, so much to the honour and credit of his Majesty's troops, and to Major General Keppel, who commanded the attack, that I should do them injustice if I did not mention them in a particular manner to your
Lord-

Lordship. Our mines were sprung about one o'clock, and a breach made just practicable for a file of men in front. The enemy was drawn up on the top of it, in force, with a seeming determination to defend it: The attack was so vigorous and impetuous, that the enemy was instantaneously drove from the breach, and his Majesty's standard planted upon the bastion.

I did not send a particular express with this good news to your Lordship, because I flattered myself, that what has happened would soon be the consequence of our success at Fort Moro,

On the eleventh in the morning, by a signal from the fort, we opened our batteries against the town, and Punta Fort: the guns and mortars were so well served by the artillery and sailors, and their effect so great, that in less than six hours all the guns in the fort and north bastion were silenced. The Governor hung out the white flag, and beat a parley; and at the same time sent out an officer to propose a cessation of arms for twenty-four hours, in order to prepare articles of capitulation.

I sent on board the *Namur* to the Admiral, to inform him of the Governor's proposals.

Sir George Pocock immediately came to my quarters, and we agreed to a suspension of hostilities to the 13th at twelve o'clock.

I summoned the Governor on the 10th. His answer was very civil and proper; at the same time said he would defend his town to the last extremity.

The difficulties the officers and soldiers have met with, and the fatigues they have so chearfully and resolutely gone through, since the army first landed on this island, are not to be described. They deserve from me the greatest commendations; and I must intreat your Lordship to take the first opportunity of informing his Majesty how much I think myself obliged to Lieutenant General Elliot, and the rest of the general officers under my command; to every officer and soldier in the army; and to the officers and sailors of his Majesty's fleet, for the zealous manner with which they have carried on the service, and for the great assistance I have received from them. Happy we shall all think ourselves, if our conduct meets with his Majesty's approbation.

Sir George Pococke and Commodore Keppel have exerted themselves in a most particular manner: and I may venture

venture to say, that there never was a joint undertaking carried on with more harmony and zeal on both sides, which greatly contributed to the success of it.

Capt. Nugent, one of my Aid de Camps, who has the honour of delivering you my dispatches, can inform your Lordship of any particulars you are pleased to learn from him. He has been very active, and present at every material affair that has happened since the landing of the troops. I must beg, through your Lordship, to recommend him to his Majesty as a very deserving young man. He carried with him the Spanish ensign taken at the Moro.

Colonel Carleton, who has acted as Brigadier since Lord Rollo left the army, had the misfortune of being wounded on the 22d of July, when the enemy made a sortie: he is at present in a fair way of doing well.

I think it but justice to Major Fuller, who is my eldest Aid de Camp, to say, that I should have sent him to England, if I had not thought it would be more agreeable to his Majesty to receive the news by one of his own servants.

I am, &c. ALBEMARLE.

Articles of capitulation agreed on between their Excellencies Sir George Pocock, and the Earl of Albemarle, on their parts; and by their Excellencies the Marquis of Real Transporte, and Don Juan de Prado, for the surrender of the city, and all its dependencies, with all the Spanish ships in the harbour.

Preliminary Article.

Fort La Punta, and the Land Gate, shall be delivered to his Britannic Majesty's troops to-morrow morning, the 13th of August, at twelve o'clock; at which time it is expected the following articles of capitulation shall be signed and ratified.

Art. I. The garrison, consisting of the infantry, artillery men, and dragoons, the different militia of the towns in this island, shall march out of the Land Gate the 20th inst. provided in that time no relief arrives so as to raise the siege, with all the military honours, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, six field-pieces, with 12 rounds each, and as many to each soldier; and likewise the regiments shall take out with them their military chests. And the governor shall have six covered waggons, which are not to be examined upon any pretence whatever.

Ans.

Ans. The garrison, consisting of the regular troops, the dragoons dismounted, (leaving their horses for his Britannic Majesty's service) in consideration of their vigorous and gallant defence of the Moro port, and the Havanna, shall march out of the Punta Gate with two pieces of cannon, and six rounds for each gun, and the same number for each soldier, drums beating, colours flying, and all the honours of war. The military chest refused. The Governor will be allowed as many boats as are necessary to transport his baggage and effects on board the ship destined for him. The militia without the town, as well as those within, to deliver up their arms to his Britannic Majesty's Commissary, who shall be appointed to receive them.

Art. II. That the said garrison shall be allowed to take out of this city, all their effects, equipage, and money, and transport themselves with it to another part of this island; for which purpose shall be allowed and permitted to come freely into the said city, all the beasts of burthen, and carts. And this article is to extend to, and include all other officers belonging to his Majesty employed in the administration of justice, Intendant of Marines, Commissary of war, and Treasurer General, who are to have the choice of going out of the city.

Ans. The officers of the above garrison will be allowed to carry with them all their private effects and money, on board the ships which will be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, to transport the garrison to the nearest port of Old Spain. The Intendant of Marine, Commissary of War, and those employed in the management of his Catholic Majesty's revenues, as soon as they have delivered over their accounts, shall have liberty to leave the island if they desire it.

Art. III. That the Marines, and the ships crews in this harbour, who have served on shore, shall obtain on their going out, the same honours as the garrison of the city; and shall proceed with those honours on board the said ships, that they may, together with their Commander in Chief, Don Gutierrez de Hevia, Marquis del Real Transporte, and Commander General to his Catholic Majesty's naval forces in America, sail in their said ships, as soon as the port is open, with all their effects and money, in order to proceed to some other port belonging to the dominion of Spain, in doing which, they will oblige themselves, that during their navigation to their designed port, they shall

not

not attack any squadron, or single ship, belonging to his Britannic Majesty or his Allies, nor merchant vessels belonging to his subjects; and likewise they are not to be attacked by any squadron, or single ship belonging to his Britannic Majesty, nor any of his Allies. Likewise liberty shall be given to go on board the said ships the above-mentioned troops, and ships crews, with their officers, and others belonging to them, together with the effects and monies that are in the city, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, with the equipages, and effects in specie of gold or silver belonging to the said Marquis, and others employed in the different marine offices; granting them likewise every thing that should be necessary to protect them and their ships, as well as in the fitting them out from his Catholic Majesty's stores; and whatever more should be wanted at the current prices of the country.

Ans. The Marquis del Real Transporte, with his officers, sailors, and marines, as making part of the garrison, shall be treated in every respect as the Governor and regular troops. All ships in the harbour of the Havanna, and all money and effects whatever, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, shall be delivered up to such persons as shall be appointed by Sir George Pocock, and the Earl of Albemarle, to receive them.

Art. IV. That all the artillery, stores, and ammunition, and provisions, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, (except such as are well known to belong to the squadron) an exact inventory shall be made thereof, by the assistance of four persons, subjects of the King of Spain, which the governor shall appoint, and by four others, subjects to his Britannic Majesty, who are to be elected by his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle, who shall keep possession of all till both Sovereigns come to another determination.

Answ. All the artillery, and all kinds of arms, ammunition, and naval stores, without reserve, shall be delivered up to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them by Sir George Pococke and the Earl of Albemarle.

Art. V. That as by mere accident were residing in this city, his Excellency the Count de Superunda, Lieutenant General of his Catholic Majesty's forces, and late viceroy of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, Major General of his Majesty's forces, and late Governor of Carthagena, both here in their return to Spain: These gentlemen and their families shall be comprehended in this capitulation, allowing

ing them to possess their equipages, and other effects belonging to them, and to grant them vessels to transport them to Spain.

Ans. The Count Superunda, Lieutenant-General of his Catholic Majesty's forces, and late viceroy of the kingdom of Peru, and Don Diego Taveres, Knight of the order of St. James, Major General, and late Governor of Carthagená, shall be conveyed to Old Spain in the most commodious ships that can be provided, suitable to the rank, dignity, and character of these noble persons, with all their effects, money, and attendants, at such time as may be most convenient for themselves.

Art. VI. That the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion shall be maintained and preserved in the same manner and form as it has hitherto been, in all the dominions belonging to his Catholic Majesty, without putting the least restraint to any of their public worships, which actually are the rites of the church, and practised in and out of their temples, to which, as well as the solemn days celebrated therein, there shall be the due regard they have hitherto had; and that the ecclesiastical body, the convent, monasteries, hospitals, and the different orders, universities, and colleges, shall remain in the full enjoyment of their rights, together with their effects and rents, moveables, or tenements, in the same manner as they have hitherto enjoyed.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VII. That the Bishop of Cuba is to enjoy all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives, that as such belong to him, for the direction and spiritual instructions to those of the same catholic religion, with the nomination of curates, and other ecclesiastical ministers, with the annexed jurisdiction over them, as he has had hitherto, with the freedom to receive all the rents and revenues within his bishoprick: which privileges shall extend likewise to all other ecclesiasticks in those shares belonging to them.

Ans. Granted with a reserve, that in the appointment of priests, and other ecclesiastical officers, it shall be with the consent and approbation of his Britannic Majesty's Governor.

Art. VIII. That within the monasteries of religious men and women, shall be observed and kept the same interior government as hitherto, under subordination to their real superiors, agreeable to the establishment of their particular institutes, without any novelty or variation.

Ans. Granted.

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Art.

Art. IX. That in the same manner as the effects and monies in this city, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, is to be shipped on board of the squadron in this harbour, to transport the same to Spain, all the tobacco which likewise belongs to his Catholic Majesty. And also shall be permitted, even in time of war, to his Catholic Majesty, the purchase of tobacco on the said island, in the district subject to the King of Great Britain, at the established prices, and the free exportation of the same to Spain in Spanish or foreign vessels, and for which purpose, and receiving, and keeping, and curing the same, shall be kept, and possessed, the warehouses, with all other buildings, which are destined for that purpose; and likewise shall be allowed and maintained here, all such officers as should be necessary to manage the same.

Ans. Refused.

Art. X. That in consideration that this Port is situated by Nature, for the relief of those who navigate in those parts of Spanish and British America, that this port shall be reputed and allowed to be neutral to the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, who are to be admitted in and out freely, to take in such refreshments as they may be in need of, as well as repairing their vessels, paying the current prices for every thing, and that they are not to be insulted nor interrupted in their navigation by any vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or his subjects or Allies, from the Capes Catoche on the coast of Campeche; and that of St. Antonio to the westward of this island; nor from the Tortuga Bank to this port; and from here till they get into the latitude of 33. north, till both their Majesties agree to the contrary.

Ans. Refused.

Art. XI. That all the inhabitants, Europeans and Creols in this city, shall be left in free possession and management of all their offices and employments, which they have by purchase, as well as of their estates, and all other effects, moveables, or tenements of any quality or kind whatever, without being obliged to account on any other terms than those on which they did to his Catholic Majesty.

Ans. Granted. And they shall be allowed to continue in their offices of property as long as they conduct themselves properly.

Art. XII. That the said officers shall preserve and keep the rights and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, and they shall be governed in his Britannic Majesty's name,
under

under the same laws and administration of justice, and under such conditions as they have done hitherto in the dominions of Spain, in every particular, appointing their judges and officers of justice agreeable to their usual custom.

Ans. Granted.

Art. XIII. That to any of the aforesaid inhabitants of this city who should not chuse to stay, it shall be permitted them to take out their property and riches in such specie as should be most convenient to them, and to dispose of their estates, or to leave them under the administration of others, and to transport themselves with them, to such of his Catholic Majesty's dominions as they should chuse, granting them four years to execute the same, and vessels to transport either upon purchase or on freight with the necessary passports, and authority to bear arms against the Moors and Turks, upon this express condition, that they shall not use them against his Britannic Majesty's subjects, or his allies, who are not to insult them, nor abandon them; and that this, and the two foregoing articles, are to comprehend and admit to be included all his Catholic Majesty's ministers and officers, as well civil, marine and military, who are married and established with families and estates in this city, in order that they may obtain the same privileges as the other inhabitants.

Ans. The inhabitants will be allowed to dispose of, and remove their effects to any part of the King of Spain's dominions in vessels at their own expence, for which they will have proper passports. It is understood that such officers as have property in this island shall have the same indulgence allowed as the rest of the inhabitants.

Art. XIV. That to these people no ill consequence shall arise on account of having taken up arms, owing to their fidelity, and their being enlisted in the militia, on account of the necessity of war; neither shall the English troops be permitted to plunder; but on the contrary, they shall completely enjoy their rights and prerogatives as other subjects of his Britannic Majesty, allowing them to return without the least hindrance or impediment from the country into the city, with all their families, equipages and effects, as they went out of the city on account of this invasion, and who are to be comprehended in the present articles; and that neither of them shall be incommoded with having troops quartered in their houses, but that they shall be lodged in

particular quarters, as it has been practised during the Spanish government.

Ans. Granted. Except that in cases of necessity, quartering the troops must be left to the direction of the governor. All the King's slaves are to be delivered up to the persons who will be appointed to receive them.

Art. XV. That the effects detained in this city belonging to the merchants at Cadiz, which have arrived here in the different register ships, and in which are interested all the European nations, a sufficient passport shall be granted to the supercargoes thereof, that they may freely remit the same with the register ships, without running the risque of being insulted in their passage.

Ans. Refused.

Art. XVI. That those civil, or other officers, who have had charge of the management of the administration and distribution of the royal treasure, or any other affair of a peculiar nature from his Catholic Majesty, they are to be left with the free use of all those papers which concern the discharge of their duty, with free liberty to remit or carry them to Spain for that purpose; and the same shall be understood with the managers of the royal company established in this city.

Ans. All public papers to be delivered to the Secretaries of the Admiral and General for inspection, which will be returned to his Catholic Majesty's officers, if not found necessary for the government of the island.

Art. XVII. That the public records are to remain in custody of those officers who possess them, without permitting any of the papers to be taken away, for fear of their being mislaid, as it may be productive of great prejudice not only to the public, but also to many private people.

Ans. Answered in the foregoing article.

Art. XVIII. That the officers and soldiers who are sick in the hospital, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and after they recovery they shall be granted horses and vessels to transport themselves where the rest of the garrison goes, with every thing necessary for their security and subsistence during their voyage; and before which they shall be provided with such provisions and medicines as shall be demanded by the hospital-keepers and surgeons thereof, and all others under them who are included in this capitulation, are to stay or go as they shall prefer.

Ans.

Ans. Granted. The Governor leaving proper commissaries to furnish them with provisions, surgeons, medicines, and necessaries, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty while they remain in the hospital.

Art. XIX. That all the prisoners made on both sides since the 6th of June, when the English Squadron appeared before this harbour shall be returned reciprocally and without any ransom, within the term of two Months, for those who were sent away from the city to other towns in this island, which was done for want of proper places of security here, or before, if they can arrive.

Ans. This answer cannot be concluded upon, till the British prisoners are delivered up.

Art. XX. That as soon as the articles of this capitulation are agreed upon, and hostages given each for the performance thereof, the Land Gate shall be delivered into the possession of his Britannic Majesty's troops, that they may post a guard there; and the garrison shall have one themselves, until the place is evacuated, when his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle will be pleased to send some Soldiers as a safe guard to the churches, convents, and treasuries, and all other places of consequence.

Ans. The number of safe guards required for the security of the churches, convents, and other places, shall be granted. The rest of the article is answered in the preliminary article.

Art. XXI. That it shall be allowed to the Governor and Commander in Chief of this Squadron, to dispatch a packet boat with advice, to which vessel there shall be granted a safe and secure passport for the voyage.

Ans. As the troops are to be sent to Old Spain, a packet is unnecessary.

Art. XXII. That the troops of the Punta Castle shall have the same honours as the garrison of the town, and that they shall march out by one of the most practicable breaches.

Ans. Granted.

Art. XXIII. That the capitulation is to be understood literally, and without any interpretation on any pretext whatever, of making reprisals, on account of not having complied with the foregoing articles.

Ans. Granted.

Albermarle.

G. Pocock.

Earl Marquis del Real Transporte.

Juande Prado

Head-quarters near the Havannah, 12th August.

State

State of the garrison of Fort Moro, when taken by storm the 30th of July 1762.

Staff. Commander in chief and Colonel, de Velasco, wounded. Second in command Marquis Gonzales, killed. Fort Major, Don Dorenzo de Milla. Fort Adjutant, Don Pedro Minditta, second Adjutant, Don Francisco de la Palma, Second Lieutenant. Engineer, Don Antonio Frebofo, Second Lieutenat.

Regular troops. 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 6 Second Lieutenants, 280 Serjeants, Corporals, Drums, and Private.

Officers of the Marine and Seamen. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and 300 Marines.

Officers of the Works. 2 Second Lieutenants. Negroes.

Return of the Spaniards killed, wounded, drowned, or taken, at the assault of the Moro.

Killed	_____	_____	_____	130
Wounded	_____	_____	_____	37
Prisoners	_____	_____	_____	310
Officers ditto	_____	_____	_____	16
Drowned, or killed in their boats	_____	_____	_____	213
			Total	706

The following is a state of all kinds officers, serjeants, drummers, and soldiers, belonging to the garrison of the Havannah, and which are able to be embarked on board his Britannic Majesty's vessels. Total field officers; 3 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 2 serjeant majors, 4 aid de camps, 4 chaplains, 3 surgeons. Officers; 17 captains, 56 subalterns. Troops; 38 serjeants, 29 drummers, 778 soldiers. Total 936. Families; 17 officers wives, 30 children; 7 soldiers wives, 3 children. Total 57.

N. B. The prisoners on board our men of war, and the sick and wounded left in the town are not included in this return.

Return of Guns, Mortars, and principal Stores, found in Moro Castle, City of Havannah, and Punta, the 14th of August, 1762.

Brafs ordnance. One 42 pounder, four 36 pounders, three 32 pounders, eleven 26 pounders, one 24 pounder, three 20 pounders, eight 18 pounders, fourteen 16 pounders, five 15 pounders, thirty-one 12 pounders, six 10 pounders, three eight pounders, one 7 pounder, four 6 pounders, three

three 5 pounders, one 4 1-half pounder, three 4 pounders. Total brass ordnance, 102.

Iron ordnance. Two 36 pounders, twenty-five 26 pounders, sixty-eight 24 pounders, sixty-seven 18 pounders, forty-seven 16 pounders, sixteen 12 pounders, six 11 pounders, eighteen 8 pounders. Total iron ordnance, 249.

Brass mortars. One 9 inch, one 8 inch, three 4 inch, four 4 1-half inch.

Iron mortars. One 13 inch, one 12 inch.

Powder. 537 quintals. Muskets. 4157 of different calibres. Ditto cartridges. 125000 filled. Hand granadoes. 500 fixed. Musket ball. 30 quintals. Empty shells, 460 of sorts. Round shot 7603 24 pounders, 1613 18 pounders. 5650 16 pounders. 8458 12 pounders. 80 8 pounders. Sam. Cleaveland,

Lieutenant colonel royal regiment Artillery.

N. B. There are many articles of small stores, the particulars of which at present cannot be ascertained.

*The Chief Engineer's Journal of the siege of the Moro fort, and the Havannah, continued from July 16.
July 17,*

THE Valiants battery opened this morning between ten and eleven: the enemy had on fire on the front attacked, but fired two guns from the left face of the left bastion upon Williams's battery, and up along the cavannos.

18th. The enemy's fire this morning was the same as yesterday. There was a small lodgment made at the edge of the wood before the point of the west bastion.

20th. This morning the miners were entered under the right or sea face of the right bastion, the only place where there was a practicability of doing it at the foot of the wall.

21st. Our sappers and miners continued to carry on their work; in this they were much retarded, by meeting often with very large stones. In the night, there being a suspicion that there were very few men in the fort, a serjeant and 12 men scaled the sea line a little to the right of the mine, and found only nine or ten men asleep in that part of

the work : who wakeing before our men got to them, ran off immediately to alarm the rest : the serjeant and his party then came down, and being ordered up a second time, found they had taken the alarm, and a considerable number assembled, and ready to make an opposition ; had it been practicable to succour them briskly, the fort might have been carried at that time.

22d. About four this morning there was a sally made by the enemy from the town, which, by the information of prisoners, amounted to 1500 men, divided into three different parties ; one pushed up the bank behind the shepherd's battery ; they were stopped for near an hour, by the guard posted there, consisting only of about 30 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. Stuart, of the 90th regiment, until he was joined by about 100 sappers, and the third battalion of royal Americans ; the fire continued hot all that time ; the enemy were then driven down the bank with great slaughter.

23d. The former works continue in hand, viz. sapping, mining, and making fascines.

24th. The former works in hand, and the materials collecting for a four gun battery, to the left of the Spanish redoubt.

This battery to be opened against la Fuerza, and to enfilade the two next flanks, facing the entrance of the harbour.

25th. The same work in hand as yesterday.

26th. The former works in hand, and the battery begun to the left of the Spanish redoubt.

27th. The former works in hand, and a mortar battery begun at the Spanish redoubt ; there was likewise a battery begun for three guns to fire upon boats landing at the Moro.

28th. The former works in hand. This afternoon a large merchant ship of the enemy's caught fire by lightning within the harbour, and blew up in ten minutes.

29th. The former works in hand. The mines were this day preparing for being sprung to-morrow morning.

30th. About two this morning the enemy sent two boats and a floating battery out of the harbour, to fire into the ditch where our miners were at work : About two o'clock in the afternoon the mines were sprung ; that in the counterscarp had not a very considerable effect, but that in the bastion having thrown down a part of both faces, made a breach, which the General and Chief Engineer thought
prac-

practicable ; upon which the troops under orders for the assault, were ordered to mount, which they did with the greatest resolution ; and forming very expeditiously upon the top of the breach, soon drove the enemy from every part of the ramparts. Our loss in this glorious affair, amounted to two officers killed, and about thirty men killed and wounded.

31st. Our preparations were carried on with all possible diligence, for erecting the intended batteries upon the Cavannos.

August 1st. The enemy's fire still continued against the Moro.

2d. This morning, before day, the enemy sent down a 74 gun ship into the entrance, and moored her opposite to the Fuerza.

3. The former works in hand, and carried on with diligence.

4th. The chief engineer reported to Lord Albemarle, that as the Moro was now in our possession, there was, to the Westward of the town, a very advantageous attack to be formed against the polygons next the Punta, by the cover of a bank running along shore from the Lazaro to Fort la Punta, supposing that fort silenced.

5th. The works and batteries on the Moro side in hand as before, and some of the plat-forms begun to be laid.

6th. The works in hand as yesterday, and being considerably advanced, and the men much fatigued, there was none allowed for this night.

7th. The former works upon the East side were going on, and fascine parties ordered to work on the West side.

8th. The former works in hand on the east side, but fascine making was retarded considerably on the west side for want of tools.

9th. The intrenching tools were landed this day, by the assistance of the men of war, in the afternoon.

10th. About ten in the morning, Lord Albemarle sent a flag of truce by an aid de camp to acquaint the governor with the ruin that threatened the place, and summoned him to capitulate. The governor, after keeping the flag from that time till between three and four in the afternoon, in the open fields, at some hundred yards distance from the works, sent him back, and before he had got two thirds of the way began to fire.

11th. At day-break this morning all our batteries opened, consisting of 43 pieces of cannon, and 8 mortars. The Advantage of position, as well as superior fire, became visible very soon. Fort Punta was silenced between nine and ten. About two o'clock there were flags of truce hung out all round the garrison, and on board the admiral's ship: soon after, there arrived a flag of truce at our head quarters which proved to be proposals for a capitulation. Sir George Pocock was then sent for and the Business entered upon, as soon as he came. The works were stopt for this night, and the flag returned about dusk.

12th. The truce continued. This day the flag was sent in, and returned: and sent in the evening.

13th. This day the capitulation was signed and sealed; the long time it took to be settled, is said to be owing to an unreasonable earnestness in the enemy, to save their shipping, which they at length gave up.

14th. About ten this, Gen. Keppel took possession of Fort La Punta, and, about noon of the Punta gate and bastion, at both which places there were British colours hoisted, having been evacuated by the enemy. Brigadier Howe took possession of the land gate, with two battalions of Grenadiers, much about the same time.

A list of the Ships of war that were in the harbour of the Havannah, the 12th of August, 1762. Which were Surrendered, sunk, or taken.

Tigre, Reyna, Soverano, Infante, Neptuno, Aquilon of 70 guns each; Asia, of 64 guns, sunk; America, Europa, Conquistado, San Genaro, and San Antonio, of 60 guns each, the two last new ships; Viganza frigate, of 24 guns, taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour, June 28, 1762. Thetis, of 22 guns, taken by the Alamin in the old stairs of Bahama, June 2, 1762; Marte, of 18 guns, taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour, June 28, 1762.

N. B. There are two ships of war on the stocks, and several merchant ships in the harbour,

F I N I S.